THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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CITY ITEMS.

All Work Warranted
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 81 Market street, for the finest assortment of Brushes of all kinds, and toilet Combs.

For Sale.
A beautiful piece of property, containing ten acres, a first rate mansion with 14 rooms, barn and carriage house, cistern, wash house, ice house, chicken house, summer house, hot or greenhouse. This property is Kirk Lewis's estate, on Mount Washington, and the improvements could not be made at this time for less than $40,000, yet it is offered for $15,000, and four years to pay it. Inquire at 246 Penn street.

The Finest Old Rye Whisky
At McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Get Pure White Lead,
At McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market reet near Fifth.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 81 Market street, for Clark's, Harvey's and Chessman's Female Pills. Sole Agent for the city.

Western University.
he next term will commence Monday, Sep 3 [au17-15t

Dentistry.
Let none forget the fact that Drs. Sill & Gillespie are giving the best artificial teeth very cheap. Call and see them. No one can fail to be pleased, as all the various styles of plates are given at this office, and the work is warranted to give good satisfaction. 246 Penn street.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing.

Musical Institute
At Beaver, opens September 11. E. Ambuhl, Principal. Address, R. T. Taylor. vras

Purest and Sweetest
Cod Liver Oil in the world; manufactured from fresh selected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterized by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its freedom from rancidity is a great object. The undersigned, who, aided by Mrs. Jane C. McKeever as Principal, established the Institution, and conducted it for 15 years successfully, begs leave to assure the public that every attention will be paid as heretofore, to the moral instruction of the pupils committed to his charge, and to maintain the character which the seminary has so justly among the educational institutions of our country. Additional buildings have been recently erected, and increased facilities are afforded for the accommodation of pupils. Catalogues sent on application. Matthew McKeever.

Frank Leslie's
ship's Magazine, Godey, Peterson, Harper and Atlantic, for September. Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Waverly Magazine, Flag of our Union and New York Ledger at Limenbrink's News Depot, Rochester.

The Daily Commercial

Probable Release of Jeff. Davis.

It is well known that strenuous efforts have lately been made in Washington, and frequent interviews sought with President Johnson, though in a more quiet manner than formerly, by Charles O'Conor, and many of Mr. Davis's former friends, for the purpose of securing a conditional parole for him, upon the ground of his continued ill health. The tremendous pressure which has been brought to bear upon President Johnson, and the firmness and confidence he received through the proceedings of the Convention recently held in Philadelphia, it is generally thought, has at last forced him to yield, and that he will shortly grant Davis a parole on about the same terms as Clement C. Clay received, Mrs. Davis, since her return from Canada, seems more hopeful. Davis's physician states that his patient's health is not precarious as his friends represent.

General Grant and the President.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says there is no reason why General Grant's position should be questioned, and adds: There can be little doubt at the country is indebted to him for the publication of the important dispatches of General Sheridan on the subject of the New Orleans massacre. There was an evident purpose on the part of the President to suppress these damaging dispatches, and there is every reason to believe that General Grant has insisted upon their being given to the public, as a vindication of General Sheridan from the false position in which he was placed by the publication of one garbled dispatch in him and the withholding of the rest. General Grant is too strong a friend of his gallant lieutenant to permit such injustice to be done to him, and by thus placing before the country the splendid language in which General Sheridan denounces the vile assassins who now rule in New Orleans, he has thrown the public a great service. He is as fearless of Andrew Johnson as Phil Sheridan has proved himself to be faithful to the interests of the country, and that there are a few men who can tell the truth, unpalatable as it may be to the White House, without being at once sacrificed to the relentless fury which now rules the actions of the President of the United States.

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None of the passengers were seriously inured. The conductor, Mr. Chaney, and a sloop were killed. The engineer, Peter Murray, was badly hurt, and a brakeman had his forehead.

nglish affairs in New York are looking up. Stephens and the escaped Dublin prisoners sketching out their proposed battle grounds in consequence of their renewed activity, which is fortunately all in the way of contributions. The headquarters of the Roberts ion are preparing vigorously for the coming ste Caucus at Troy, on Thursday. It is exted that this Congress will finally decide ether it is expedient to inaugurate another ndian invasion. It is rumored that President Roberts has sent a special messenger to the Sioux country for the purpose of finding out, if Canada is entirely relieved of her fears to invasion for the present, and if she is in no y to get rid of her defensive forces. The ps at Fort Erie have been ordered to break p, but the active reorganization of the militia continues.

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STATE ITEMS.

e State Agricultural Fair will commence aston on the 25th of September, and continue four days. A. K. McClure, Esq., of Franklin county, will deliver the annual address, and there are numerous amusing features of agricultural subjects. General A. L. Russell, tant General, will perform the duty of Marshal.

. Blair, Esq., formerly of the Pittsburgh, Wayne and Chicago Railway, has been appointed Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent of the Oil City and Pithole Railroad.

Reading, a young lady of about sixteen years of age and daughter of Cary Slaten, who resides on Gibson Ridge in Oil Creek township, Crawford county, about five miles from Titusville, was on Friday morning found in her bed in a state of profound stupor, from which it was impossible to arouse her. On making a thorough investigation it was ascertained that she had, during the night, taken a large quantity of laudanum, which she was placed by the administration of one garbled dispatch in him and the withholding of the rest. General Grant is too strong a friend of his gallant lieutenant to permit such injustice to be done to him, and by thus placing before the country the splendid language in which General Sheridan denounces the vile assassins who now rule in New Orleans, he has thrown the public a great service. He is as fearless of Andrew Johnson as Phil Sheridan has proved himself to be faithful to the interests of the country, and that there are a few men who can tell the truth, unpalatable as it may be to the White House, without being at once sacrificed to the relentless fury which now rules the actions of the President of the United States.

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VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1866. NO. 303

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

BY THE CABLE.

Honors to Americans at Moscow.

THE INSURRECTION IN SIBERIA.

Restoration of Relics Demanded by Italy.

Reported Capture of a Chilean Privateer.

Peace Treaty Ratified by Prussia.

Mazzini Refuses the Amnesty.

Reduction of the Italian Army.

Austrian Government to Issue Bonds.

Spain Fearful of the Destiny of Cuba.

ENGLAND.

Eloquent Speech of John Bright.

LONDON, August 28—NOON.—John Bright delivered a speech last night at Birmingham, before a mass meeting of the people favorable to the reform movement, which exceeded all his former efforts, and created the most enthusiastic excitement among the immense audience. The meeting was the largest held of late years, and the interest manifested by the people exceeds that of any former demonstration in favor of the reform since 1832.

PEACE.

The Treaty Ratified by Prussia.

PRAGUE, August 27.—The treaty of peace made by the Plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Austria, has been ratified by the King of Prussia, and is now on its way to this city for exchange.

PRUSSIA.

Incorporation of Saxony with Prussia.

LEIPSIC, August 26.—The meeting of the National Liberal Party has resolved that Saxony ought to be incorporated with Prussia.

SPAIN.

Chilean Privateer Captured.

MADRID, August 27.—One of Her Catholic Majesty's frigates has succeeded in capturing the Chilean privateer Toronado, off the coast of Spain.

Effect of the Mexican Collapse on Cuba.

MADRID, Tuesday afternoon, August 28.—Fears are beginning to be entertained here as to the destiny of Cuba. The *Politica*, in an article published to-day, argues that the impending collapse of the Mexican Empire will compromise Spain's possession of the Island of Cuba.

AUSTRIA.

The Government to Issue Bonds.

VIENNA, Tuesday Morning, August 28.—The Austrian Government has determined to issue bonds to the amount of two hundred and forty millions of florins, to meet the extraordinary expense of the late war, including the twenty million of thalers stipulated to be paid to Prussia by the treaty of peace.

ITALY.

Restoration of Relics.

FLORENCE, ITALY, August 26.—General Menabrea has called on Austria to restore the national relics and objects of art from Venetia, including the Iron Crown of Lombardy.

Mazzini Refuses the Amnesty.

FLORENCE, Tuesday Evening, August 28.—Mazzini has refused to accept the amnesty granted by Victor Emanuel, and declines to be a subject of the King on any terms, preferring exile to such a position.

Reduction of the Army to a Peace Footing.

FLORENCE, Tuesday Evening, August 28.—The immense army which Italy called into the field to reclaim Venetia from Austrian dominion, is being rapidly disbanded. Garibaldi's volunteer force is being disarmed, and the regular army is fast being reduced to a peace footing.

RUSSIA.

Honors to Americans at Moscow.

MOSCOW, August 25.—There was a great popular demonstration here to-day in honor of the American Embassy. Among the features was a dinner by the Mutual Support Club. Speeches were made by distinguished persons. Assistant Secretary Fox said that the title of the club must be emblematical of the relations which existed between Russia and America.

The Insurrection in Siberia.

News from Siberia states that the insurgents have organized five squadrons, part of them with the usual arms and the rest with scythes.

Speech of Mr. Fox.

MOSCOW, August 27.—At the banquet given to the American Embassy, the speech of Mr. Fox, in response to a toast, was eminently laudatory of the government of the Czar, and of the system adopted by him, which had bound his subjects so clearly to his interests.

THE PRESIDENTIAL EXCURSION.

LIST OF THE EXCURSIONISTS.

Their Reception in Baltimore.

Hearty Greetings Along the Route.

Enthusiastic Welcome to Philadelphia.

He Makes a Speech.

Preparations for a Reception in New York.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The excursion party left here at half-past seven this morning, under the superintendence of Major General McCallum, and Major G. S. Koontz as assistant, who has been detailed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to go with the train all the way through. Secretary McCulloch and Hon. O. H. Browning were at the station to take leave of the party, they being prevented by public business from accompanying them. The following is a list of the excursionists: The President of the United States, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Navy and Treasury, their sons, Edgar T. Welles, the Postmaster General, Gen. Grant and Chief of Staff General Rawlings, Admiral Farragut, with Lieut. McGinley, his Secretary, Rear Admiral Radford, Surgeon General Barnes, Minister Romero, Senator Patterson and wife, and others.

BALTIMORE, August 28.—On arriving at Baltimore, the excursionists were met by the committee of forty citizens, with the Mayor as their Chairman, and escorted in open carriages to the President Street depot, to take the train for Philadelphia. Large crowds were gathered both at the railroad stations in Baltimore and on the line of the procession, to get a view of the excursionists, who were greeted by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, with occasional cheers. General Grant and Admiral Farragut were particularly the objects of observation, and received enthusiastic applause. Along the line of the procession flags were generally displayed. The President's train left here at 10:30, A. M.

HAVRE DE GRACE, MD., August 28, 11:45 A. M. —A large number of persons approached the car in which the President was a passenger, and greeted him with repeated huzzas. When he appeared on the platform and bowed his thanks a number hastened forward to shake hands with him.

PERRYMANSVILLE, MD., August 28.—A delegation from Delaware, consisting of thirty-six members, came on board to escort the President and party through that State. Here as at Havre de Grace the excursion party were greeted with huzzas, and crowds gathered at the sides of the car to catch a glimpse at the distinguished excursionists.

WILMINGTON, DEL., August 28.—A gentleman remarked to Hear and sell to the President, "The boys in town would like to see you." This was followed by cries of "go to the rear platform." The President, in company with Mr. Macfeely Fleming, then proceeded there, and having bowed to the multitude, the train moved off, the crowd going with it. The surging multitude pressed toward the rear, struggling intensely, the desire to shake hands with the President. Many shouted Godspeed General Grant, and cheers were given for Mrs. Farragut, also. They were heartily cheered and greeted, and the crowd impatiently rushed forward to shake their hands, after the train had passed, for several hundred yards from the city, again stopped, when the President gathered around him the distinguished party with cheers. Mr. William A. Medary, when the train arrived at the State dividing line, took leave of the President in a neat address, to which the President replied in a fact," "go ahead," we are with you." Believing as we do that the policy have pursued has been calculated to advance and promote the best interests of the country, God being our helper, I intend to stand by it, and with your help and God willing, this Union shall be restored. (Great applause). Then let us shake hands and as one approach a common platform. Let us forget we have been divided into parties, and forget, too, that we must ever be divided into parties for the good of the country. Let your country's welfare be the watchword of the great masses of the people be preserved.

Then let parties sink into insignificance. If a party must be formed, let it be based on the great principles of the Constitution. Yes, the Constitution of my country is the strongest bulwark which can be formed. Renewed and great applause, and when you talk about leaders (laughter), who is the leader who can unite a covenant and formed a league above the Constitution? (Applause, Hear, hear.) Government of the mission you are now performing, and a safe return, we tender you a hearty welcome, believing that it will be as successful in its informality as if it came more properly from our municipal authorities.

The President replied as follows: Permit me, in response to what you have just said, to tender to you my sincere thanks for the kind welcome, and hope you believe me when I say I am grateful to appreciate this welcome made by the citizens of Philadelphia. You have uttered certain sentiments in which I can say as to myself, I respond to them most cordially, and I believe all may also say by those who are with me on the present occasion. I trust peace has come; not only peace, but permanent peace, and that in the future we shall learn war no more. Peace should be peculiarly adapted to this nation, for it is the great mass of the people of Philadelphia. We have had war enough. Let there be peace.

In addition to what you have said about the Constitution and my past conduct, I will merely say that every effort, and all my influence, either as a Chief Magistrate or as a private citizen, shall be exerted to bring about peace, and restore a distracted and divided country.

The speech was heartily applauded. General Grant was also loudly cheered.

The President and party then escorted to barouches awaiting inside of the depot by the 1st City Troops, which acted as a body guard. The military were then formed in line under the command of Major General Meade, and were followed by the civic societies, composed of the National Johnson Club and other clubs, mechanics, firemen, Governor Curtin's staff, and a cavalcade of citizens bringing up the rear. The whole procession proceeded to the Continental Hotel.

The President, with Secretary Seward on his left, and General Grant on his right, appeared on the portico fronting Chestnut street. Secretary Wells, Postmaster General Randall, Admiral Farragut, and others of the Presidential party together with General Meade and staff, were also in the immediate vicinity. The object was to witness the passage in review of the military and civic procession. The mass of human beings in the street below filled the house, and many were the cheers given by the moving line for the President, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, the President nearly all the time waving his hat and bowing to the crowd in response to the enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. Occasionally the cheers were for him. The President made several attempts to speak. "Fellow-citizens," he said, "be calm for one moment." Here were cries from below of "order." The crowd, perceiving the President was about to address them, began to cheer, and moved closer if possible to the hotel. The President again invited them to give him their attention for only a few moments. Finally, comparative quiet having been secured, he said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: In visiting Philadelphia on the present occasion, it was not for the purpose of making a speech, but was in company with these distinguished gentlemen to the post-office of the West, (Congress) to witness and participate in the laying of the chief corner stone of the monument to be erected in memory of the late Postmaster General. I have taken Philadelphia on our route, and in being here to-day, I must be permitted to tender to the City of Philadelphia my official acknowledgements, and under the present circumstances, my thanks and sincere thanks for this public demonstration.

I trust the day is far distant when one part of our country shall be arrayed in battle against the other. I trust the day is far distant when brother shall be set against brother, and in the name of God shall lift his hand against his brother's blood. (Cries of "good.") The baleful blast of fire and blood has disappeared, and the benignant star of peace has arisen in its place, and under its influence, I trust the country will return to affection, peace and harmony, and that reconciliation will be complete throughout, and we be enabled to stand together as one people of the Union. (Loud cheers.)

So far as regards the part I have taken in public affairs, I have stood up for the rights of the people, and have been a servant of the people. My public acts and messages are already before the country, and to them I refer to judge. I have endeavored, as a fact," "go ahead," we are with you." Believing as we do that the policy I have pursued has been calculated to advance and promote the best interests of the country, God being my helper, I intend to stand by it, and with your help and God willing, this Union shall be restored. (Great applause). Then let us shake hands and as one approach a common platform. Let us forget we have been divided into parties, and forget, too, that we must ever be divided into parties for the good of the country. Let your country's welfare be the watchword of the great masses of the people be preserved.

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THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Report of the Military Commission—The Origin of the Massacre—A White Man Fired into the Freedmen's Procession.

NEW YORK, August 28.—A *Times* New Orleans special says the Commission appointed by Gen. Sheridan to investigate the late riots has completed their labors, and their report will show that the Grand Jury, in session at the time of the white man at the procession of freedmen. Twenty minutes then expired before any further disturbance took place. When the procession reached the place where the Convention was in session, the police interfered with it, and attempting to make arrests fired upon the freedmen who returned the fire.

A mob of citizens soon joined the police, and the great massacre commenced. It also shows that white citizens had fired badges so as not to be recognized, and after entering the hall they disregarded the white flag and fired indiscriminately upon the unarmed members of the convention and spectators. Some of the citizens wore badges, indicating an organization. Those in the room with the Convention, and the police and attacking party out and barricaded in the hall.

After the barricade was established, not a single person in the building escaped unharmed. Some fifty or sixty were killed. Much credit is given to the police for saving the lives of all who were left unharmed inside of the room dead. The police force is found guilty of nearly all the murders that were committed. The evidence, it is said, against the police is overwhelming when they could have arrested them without trouble, and that wounded negroes were left to die in the hall, and killed while struggling to free themselves from the dead bodies which had fallen on top of them. The commission will report that the riot was caused by bitter feelings on the part of the citizens against the Radical and Loyal Unionists and freedmen. They will also probably report that the police connived at, inasmuch as it is in the evidence that they had received previously for several days. It is the opinion of the Commission that if the military had not appeared at the time it did, the riot would have progressed to the extermination of all the Unionists and freedmen in the city. The city press are attacking General Sheridan for what he regards as unjustifiable disputches, charging him with untruthfulness.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, August 28.

FAST TIME.

The *Post* notes the fact of receiving the report of the Democratic Mass Convention to-day, before it received that of our own marked up for the same hour.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NICHOLAS DEHART, conductor on the New Jersey Transportation Road, was killed, and a brakeman and fourteen laborers were more or less injured by a dirt train being thrown from the track.

AN OYSTERMAN SHOT.

ADA HILDRETH, a well known oysterman, was feloniously killed by Henry Simonson, while fishing for oysters in Newark bay, contrary to law. The Sheriff says the shooting, which took place while Dixon was resisting arrest, was accidental.

MUST LEAVE.

A *World* special says the President has come to an understanding with Napoleon that Mr. Stanton must leave the cabinet.

GEN. SICKLES.

The *Express* gives currency to a report from Washington, that Gen. Sickles, now commanding the Department of the South, has not authorized the use of his name in connection with the Cleveland Convention, and proclaims will not be a candidate for the command to take part in political movements.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Dr. Frank Cooper, of Rockland county, was run over and killed on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, last night.

COLLECTOR AT ALBANY.

Washington specials say: Colonel John Hastings has been appointed Surveyor of the port of Albany.

PRIZE FIGHT.

A prize fight occurred at Morris's Grove, near Johnsons, Long Island, between Teddy McAuliffe and Billy Kelly, for six hundred dollars. Fifty-five rounds were fought, lasting an hour and a half. Both parties were severely punished. The fight resulted in a fight between the seconds, and the main fight was declared a draw by the referee.

The Recent Riot in New Orleans—The Tribune Revived.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—It has been charged that a meeting was held in the Mayor's parlor on the Saturday morning before the riot, whereat Major General F. J. Herron was present, and that the riot was decided before the Military Commission that an attack upon the Convention was planned at the meeting, and that 500 Metropolitan police were assembled. To the *Times*, which denied his belief that the riot was premeditated, it is said true, General Herron said that the statement was false, coming from where it may. Some forty merchants and politicians met at that meeting, and the sum of their conclusions was to advise the white people, through a proclamation, to be on their guard, and to show by their conduct a tendency to an outbreak. The Lieutenant Governor was present, and the officers of the police met and conferred with the newspaper editors, suggesting that they should publish the proclamation, and under the present circumstance, the good and sincere thanks for this public demonstration.

I trust the day is far distant when one part of our country shall be arrayed in battle against the other. I trust the day is far distant when brother shall be set against brother, and in the name of God shall lift his hand against his brother's blood. (Cries of "good.") The baleful blast of fire and blood has disappeared, and the benignant star of peace has arisen in its place, and under its influence, I trust the country will return to affection, peace and harmony, and that reconciliation will be complete throughout, and we be enabled to stand together as one people of the Union. (Loud cheers.)

So far as regards the part I have taken in public affairs, I have stood up for the rights of the people, and have been a servant of the people. My public acts and messages are already before the country, and to them I refer to judge. I have endeavored, as a fact," "go ahead," we are with you." Believing as we do that the policy I have pursued has been calculated to advance and promote the best interests of the country, God being my helper, I intend to stand by it, and with your help and God willing, this Union shall be restored. (Great applause). Then let us shake hands and as one approach a common platform. Let us forget we have been divided into parties, and forget, too, that we must ever be divided into parties for the good of the country. Let your country's welfare be the watchword of the great masses of the people be preserved.

Then let parties sink into insignificance. If a party must be formed, let it be based on the great principles of the Constitution. Yes, the Constitution of my country is the strongest bulwark which can be formed. Renewed and great applause, and when you talk about leaders (laughter), who is the leader who can unite a covenant and formed a league above the Constitution? (Applause, Hear, hear.) Government of the mission you are now performing, and a safe return, we tender you a hearty welcome, believing that it will be as successful in its informality as if it came more properly from our municipal authorities.

The President replied as follows: Permit me, in response to what you have just said, to tender to you my sincere thanks for the kind welcome, and hope you believe me when I say I am grateful to appreciate this welcome made by the citizens of Philadelphia. You have uttered certain sentiments in which I can say as to myself, I respond to them most cordially, and I believe all may also say by those who are with me on the present occasion. I trust peace has come; not only peace, but permanent peace, and that in the future we shall learn war no more. Peace should be peculiarly adapted to this nation, for it is the great mass of the people of Philadelphia. We have had war enough. Let there be peace.

In addition to what you have said about the Constitution and my past conduct, I will merely say that every effort, and all my influence, either as a Chief Magistrate or as a private citizen, shall be exerted to bring about peace, and restore a distracted and divided country.

The speech was heartily applauded. General Grant was also loudly cheered.

The President and party then escorted to barouches awaiting inside of the depot by the 1st City Troops, which acted as a body guard. The military were then formed in line under the command of Major General Meade, and were followed by the civic societies, composed of the National Johnson Club and other clubs, mechanics, firemen, Governor Curtin's staff, and a cavalcade of citizens bringing up the rear. The whole procession proceeded to the Continental Hotel.

The President, with Secretary Seward on his left, and General Grant on his right, appeared on the portico fronting Chestnut street. Secretary Wells, Postmaster General Randall, Admiral Farragut, and others of the Presidential party together with General Meade and staff, were also in the immediate vicinity. The object was to witness the passage in review of the military and civic procession. The mass of human beings in the street below filled the house, and many were the cheers given by the moving line for the President, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, the President nearly all the time waving his hat and bowing to the crowd in response to the enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. Occasionally the cheers were for him. The President made several attempts to speak. "Fellow-citizens," he said, "be calm for one moment." Here were cries from below of "order." The crowd, perceiving the President was about to address them, began to cheer, and moved closer if possible to the hotel. The President again invited them to give him their attention for only a few moments. Finally, comparative quiet having been secured, he said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: In visiting Philadelphia on the present occasion, it was not for the purpose of making a speech, but was in company with these distinguished gentlemen to the post-office of the West, (Congress) to witness and participate in the laying of the chief corner stone of the monument to be erected in memory of the late Postmaster General. I have taken Philadelphia on our route, and in being here to-day, I must be permitted to tender to the City of Philadelphia my official acknowledgements, and under the present circumstance, my thanks and sincere thanks for this public demonstration.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

DETAILS BY THE MAILS.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

NEW POLICY BY THE POPE.

Attitude of Russia.

The Mexican Question.

BRITISH OPINION OF MAXIMILIAN'S POSITION.

[From the London Post, August 24.]

The visit of the Empress of Mexico to the French courts naturally directs public attention once more to the condition of a country over whose destinies the Goddess of Misrule seems for ever fated to preside. We will not pretend to explain the object of this visit, nor, indeed, is any explanation desirable or necessary. Maximilian may have sent his wife to make one last appeal to the French Emperor to continue his protect on to the empire of his creation, or he may simply have desired to employ her on some delicate mission not only to the imperial family of France but to that of Austria, in which her personal influence might be expected to have considerable weight. The secret of the Empress's presence in Paris will, however, we doubt, shortly be accounted for, and we can afford to await the explanation without impatience. It is with Mexico that we are at present concerned, and it needed not an extraordinary sequently scented the President. The police arrangements during the visit to-day have reflect great credit upon Chiefs Ruggles, Franklin and Clark, and their assistants.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The arrangements for the reception of the President to-morrow have been taken in hand by the municipal citizens. Gen. Sanford has issued a military order calling the proposed programme from a public reception at the Battery to a review by the Governor, and a collation at Delmonico's. Mayor Hoffman has protested against this programme being carried out, as it will not allow citizens a fair opportunity of seeing the President. It is thought, however, that the Citizens' Committee have determined that there shall be no review in the City Hall Park. The reception at the City Hall will consist merely of those specially invited, including the foreign consuls and heads of Departments. There will be no public reception at the Park, though possibly there may be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in the evening.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Report of the Military Commission—The Origin of the Massacre—A White Man Fired into the Freedmen's Procession.

NEW YORK, August 28.—A *Times* New Orleans special says the Commission appointed by Gen. Sheridan to investigate the late riots has completed their labors, and their report will show that the Grand Jury, in session at the time of the white man at the procession of freedmen. Twenty minutes then expired before any further disturbance took place. When the procession reached the place where the Convention was in session, the police interfered with it, and attempting to make arrests fired upon the freedmen who returned the fire.

A mob of citizens soon joined the police, and the great massacre commenced. It also shows that white citizens had fired badges so as not to be recognized, and after entering the hall they disregarded the white flag and fired indiscriminately upon the unarmed members of the convention and spectators. Some of the citizens wore badges, indicating an organization. Those in the room with the Convention, and the police and attacking party out and barricaded in the hall.

After the barricade was established, not a single person in the building escaped unharmed. Some fifty or sixty were killed. Much credit is given to the police for saving the lives of all who were left unharmed inside of the room dead. The police force is found guilty of nearly all the murders that were committed. The evidence, it is said, against the police is overwhelming when they could have arrested them without trouble, and that wounded negroes were left to die in the hall, and killed while struggling to free themselves from the dead bodies which had fallen on top of them. The commission will report that the riot was caused by bitter feelings on the part of the citizens against the Radical and Loyal Unionists and freedmen. They will also probably report that the police connived at, inasmuch as it is in the evidence that they had received previously for several days. It is the opinion of the Commission that if the military had not appeared at the time it did, the riot would have progressed to the extermination of all the Unionists and freedmen in the city. The city press are attacking General Sheridan for what he regards as unjustifiable disputches, charging him with untruthfulness.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, August 28.

FAST TIME.

The *Post* notes the fact of receiving the report of the Democratic Mass Convention to-day, before it received that of our own marked up for the same hour.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NICHOLAS DEHART, conductor on the New Jersey Transportation Road, was killed, and a brakeman and fourteen laborers were more or less injured by a dirt train being thrown from the track.

AN OYSTERMAN SHOT.

ADA HILDRETH, a well known oysterman, was feloniously killed by Henry Simonson, while fishing for oysters in Newark bay, contrary to law. The Sheriff says the shooting, which took place while Dixon was resisting arrest, was accidental.

MUST LEAVE.

A *World* special says the President has come to an understanding with Napoleon that Mr. Stanton must leave the cabinet.

GEN. SICKLES.

The *Express* gives currency to a report from Washington, that Gen. Sickles, now commanding the Department of the South, has not authorized the use of his name in connection with the Cleveland Convention, and proclaims will not be a candidate for the command to take part in political movements.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Dr. Frank Cooper, of Rockland county, was run over and killed on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, last night.

COLLECTOR AT ALBANY.

Washington specials say: Colonel John Hastings has been appointed Surveyor of the port of Albany.

PRIZE FIGHT.

A prize

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. BRAYO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL
FOR THE
Political Campaign.

The political campaign in which the electors of Pennsylvania are engaged is the most momentous in our political history—paralleled only by the military campaign which ended in the overthrow of the rebel armies. From recent startling indications it is evident that, although its military power was overthrown, the rebellion itself was not suppressed. The conflict has been renewed at the ballot-box—and happy will it be for our land if it be confined to the peaceful means placed in the hands of every elector.

The revolutionary attitude of the President, and the combinations that are forming in his support, are well calculated to excite the gravest fears and create alarm where before there was confidence in the future peace and prosperity of our rescued country. The issue no less now than when the armies of the Union and Rebellion were marshaled on the bloody field, involves the future of the Republic. On the vigilance of the loyal masses who supported the Government throughout the conflict, depends the question whether the fruits of that conflict and of the victory shall be lost or preserved.

The COMMERCIAL will fully and earnestly discuss the questions of the day, and through its ample columns will spread before the public a vast amount of carefully prepared matter, besides speeches of distinguished speakers, and documents bearing directly on the questions involved in the issue. The present circulation is unequalled and constantly increasing. The Daily issue reaches the business community of an extensive district, and the Weekly Edition has an extensive circulation among the masses. It is by the dissemination of intelligence only that the triumph of the good cause will be assured. To this end the COMMERCIAL will be furnished for the campaign at the following rates:

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Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

MR. BINGHAM'S SPEECH.

The speech of the Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, in our columns to-day, is a clear and able exposition of the Republican doctrine, as presented in the Constitutional Amendments. As a campaign document there is none better. It will be printed in the next number of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

HE PRESIDENT AND THE SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

The Johnsonites are resorting to every mean and despicable act to induce the soldiers to support their party, and the President himself has stooped to abuse his official power to attain the same end. Although an entire month has elapsed since Congress passed the additional bounty act, the soldiers entitled to the bounty are still kept in the dark as to how to proceed in the filing of their claims. The act provided for the settlement of claims according to rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. That officer immediately appointed a Board of army officers for that purpose and their report has been made, *but withheld from publication by an order of the President.* In the absence of any better reason, it is said that this has been done in order to delay the settlement of such claims, with a view to creating the impression that it is attributable entirely to the default of Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of the bounty.

It is well-known that both branches of Congress were in favor of granting a much large bounty than that provided for by the act referred to, and that the Senate decided the House bill merely because, in the unsettled condition of the Finances, it was not prudent to promise a bounty it was not in the power of the Treasury to pay. The bill that was finally passed received the sanction of both Houses at such a late hour of the session that an appropriation could not be made. It is equally well known that it would require many months to establish regulations, and examine and settle the accounts of claimants, and that, before it would be necessary to make payment Congress would re-assemble and have ample time to supply the necessary legislation.

The order of the President prohibiting the publication of the regulations, is an act of injustice to the soldiers. It is no excuse for his action to say that there is no appropriation to pay the claims. Let the regulations be published immediately, so that the claims can be filed, examined and settled, so that when the appropriation is made, they can be paid without any delay. The longer the President prohibits the publication, the longer will the settlement and payment of such claims be delayed, and the President and his party will find that as intelligent a body of men as our soldiers will not be long in determining where the blame lies, and to whom they can most safely and surely look for justice.

TEXTS FOR THOUGHT.

The Republican-Union Party maintain that the Rebel Debt shall never be paid, and that this should be incorporated into the Constitution.

To this the Johnson-Democracy say no.

The Republican-Union Party maintain that the Federal Debt shall be paid and never repudiated, and that this should be put into the Constitution.

To this the Johnson-Democracy say no.

The Republican-Union Party maintain that there shall be equality in representation in Congress—that neither the North nor the South shall have the advantage, and that the Constitution should so declare.

To this the Johnson-Democracy say no.

The Republican-Union Party maintain that the leaders in the Rebellion shall be excluded from participating in the affairs of the Government, and that this, too, should be put into the Constitution.

To this the Johnson-Democracy say no.

The Republican-Union Party maintain that the late slave-holders shall not receive pay for the slaves emancipated, and that all such claims *shall* be illegal and void, and that, to make it sure, the Constitution should so declare.

To this the Johnson-Democracy say no.

These points are the principal ones involved in the present contest. Which is right?

MR. BEECHER AS CHAPLAIN.

MR. BEECHER has been chosen to the office of Chaplain of a political convention. The office itself is a new creation, we believe, in the political world. But Mr. BEECHER is no novice in politics. He has figured perhaps more conspicuously in politics than any other clergyman in our country. Mr. BEECHER has been suspected heretofore of radicalism and eccentricity. His selection to be spiritual adviser of the new Radical party struggling into being is evidence of its appreciation of him in both respects.

Should the office be accepted, it may certainly be said that Mr. BEECHER's radicalism has taken a new turn. So great a reversal of position without a corresponding change of principles would be difficult to comprehend. And a change of principles, after so conspicuous, decided and frequent advocacy as the former ones have had from Mr. BEECHER himself, would be perhaps still more surprising. A steadier adherance to old opinions is reasonably expected, where the asseverations of them have been so strong and so often reiterated.

But we are not informed that Mr. BEECHER has accepted, or will accept, the new position made for him. The nomination shows the exigency and straits of the party which glories in embracing all shades of political opinions. But Mr. BEECHER has not yet, at least publicly, intimated his willingness to be a part of the exhibition. The party may need his counsels, without being able to get them, in its councils. And it is quite as likely to need consolations and last offices, within a couple of months, and it was provident to look about for them in season.

JUST AND UNJUST REPRESENTATION

A most important, if not the most important, point of political heresy in the creed of the JOHNSON party is, their claim that the Southern States shall have hereafter at least twelve more representatives in Congress and twelve more Presidential electors than they had before the war. This point they sedulously keep out of view, or slur over with generalities about the right of the Southern States to representation which no one denies. But the point is whether in that representation of States, the negroes—all of them, three-fifths of them, or none of them—shall be counted.

It is well known that the old wrong of counting three-fifths of them, by which the old slave States had the advantage over the free States, of twenty extra members of Congress and electors, was the occasion of dissatisfaction among the latter, which at last culminated in an effort to divide them altogether. That effort was the rebellion, with all its criminality on the one part, and with all its terrible calamities to both sections of the Union.

Yet as soon as the armed conflict, arising evidently, though remotely, from that matter of unequal representation, is brought to a close in favor of the right, the effort to perpetuate the old wrong in an aggravated form is renewed, in the interest of the section doing the wrong and indorsing it by a bloody rebellion. That is, the new party under the auspices of the President, takes ground for restoring the States by a process which will give them, on negro population, two-fifths more representatives and electors than they had before. They carefully keep this out of sight, but this is the inevitable consequence of the President's policy of reconstruction. The Philadelphia Convention was opposed to this. They are for a just and equal representation, on the same basis and by the same rule, in all the States, North and South.

Without at all interfering with the right of States to decide who shall vote, the amendment of the Constitution, to adapt it to the new condition of affairs as settled by the war, is proposed. The adoption of this amendment would entirely and forever remove the old difficulty arising from unequal representation, and infallibly prevent its recurrence.

Let it be distinctly understood, therefore, that the central point of difference and ground of debate is, whether equal representation shall be had in the future, or whether the Southern States shall be allowed, on the ground of a large negro population, a greater advantage over the other States than they had before the rebellion. The former position is taken by the Republican party and the latter by the new party, which, of course, embraces all those in the Southern States who favored and supported the same position by rebellion. The position of the Republican Union party is pe-fe-tly just and tenable on this ground, even as stated from all considerations of loyalty or dictation. Let the South be as loyal as Vermont or Pennsylvania, there is no good reason why the people of that State should have twice as large a representation in the Union Government as an equal number of people in either of the other States named. Yet such would be the effect of the President's policy, and to secure this for party ends, is the object of the new party formed at Philadelphia.

A DUBIOUS COMPLIMENT.

One of President JOHNSON's most ardent and sincere indorsers, the Richmond *Times*, pays his integrity and his fidelity in executing the laws rather a dubious compliment in the following sentence. It is speaking of the expected removal of General HOWARD, whom it designates "the crazy negrophilist and fanatic," and the appointment of a more congenial successor.

"It is exceedingly fortunate, that while the Radical Party was able to pass the Freedmen's Bureau bill over the President's veto, they were not able to trammel or limit his power in the appointment of the military officials who are to enforce the law."

If this, with its implied allegation of Mr. JOHNSON's evading or multiplying the law, had been uttered by a professed opponent, we should deem it little short of a gross insult to the President. He is officially bound to execute the laws of Congress, and this one he has intimated especially his purpose to enforce. The *Times* seems to think, nevertheless, that he has put upon a happy expedient for frustrating its design by the officials whom he appoints for the purpose.

National Debt and Finances.

The forthcoming statement of the public debt will show another large decrease in the principal of the debt, as compared with last month's exhibit.

It is estimated that the receipts from customs (gold) for the first two months of the fiscal year, commencing July 1st, will reach nearly thirty millions of dollars.

National Bank circulation to the amount of $617,310 was issued by the Treasury last week. The total issued up till date is $299,621,085, leaving less than $11,000,000 to be issued under act of Congress authorizing the National Banking system, which limits the circulation to $300,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Union Soldiers' Convention.

This promises to be a large and important meeting. The official call, published yesterday, was in the right spirit, and will be very widely and promptly responded to by the "Boys in Blue." Many of the States will send as delegates such men as Banks, Butler and Burnside from the East, Logan and Oglesby, of Illinois; McNeil and Fletcher, of Missouri; Garfield, Cox, Schenck, Willich, and many others from the West.

Coming to the Point.

Southern journals are now unwisely joining in the cry started by certain Northern sheets for the President to force an admittance into Congress for the excluded delegations with the bayonet. A Richmond paper wants him to announce forthwith that Southern Congressmen shall have their seats at all hazards, and thinks that such a declaration as this would cap the climax of Mr. Johnson's popularity in Dixie.

PRIVATE letters state that Mr. Daniel C. Thompson, President of the First National Bank, was at Frankfort, the guest of the American Consul. Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick was at the same place, and a recipient of the hospitality of the Baron Rothschild. Messrs. Keep, Johnson and Hoy were at Paris, and it is probable that with the return of these gentlemen in the Fall, we will see some grand railway movements, looking to a complete change in the management of some of the New York roads. Mr. Fasting, the Wisconsin banker, has been most hospitably received, both in Liverpool and London.

IMPORTATIONS.—The foreign importations for the week are as follows: Dry goods, $2,011,161; general merchandise, $2,193,363. Total, $4,204,464. Among the general merchandise were the following items: coffee, 224,178; sugar, in hhds and tbls, $104,520; do in boxes and bags, $47,360; teas, $69,267; earthen ware, $69,850; jewelry, $13,471; watches, $25,015; molasses, $94,381; wool, $116,886; hides, dressed, $55,728; do undressed, $81,491; hardware, $82,080; railroad iron, in bars, $40,000; steel, $32,074; tin, $231,699.

LOOKING AHEAD.—A New York correspondent of the Chicago *Post* says: Within a day or two I have learned, from a source which I believe entitled to the fullest credence, that since the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention, certain parties in this city are buying, or offering to buy, prospective claims against the Government for the slaves emancipated by the good President's proclamation. Evidently, they expect to make a good thing of it.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

DISCUSSED BY ITS AUTHOR.

Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham.

At Bowerstown, Harrison County, O. ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1866.

At a Union meeting held at Bowerston, in Harrison county, Ohio, on Friday last, Hon. John A. Bingham, candidate for re-election to Congress from the Sixteenth Congressional District, spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens—An occasion more important than that now pending before the American people has never before been held in the Republic. It involves, fellow citizens, the great question whether the Republic, which has been saved from overthrow by arms, shall be perpetuated by wise and just laws. The man who attempts at this hour, before the American people, to persuade them that the pending election is an ordinary contest for place mainly between political organizations, each of which is alike friendly to American institutions, deceives himself and attempts to deceive others. Falsehood is the excusable under every possible condition of life, but falsehood uttered to crime of the deepest dye when it is uttered before a listening people in the time of extreme adversity and treason against their dearest interests. I think that great and thoughtful man of England (Carlyle) in his address to the American people in February uttered a word fit to be spoken to-day and to be believed to-day, when he said that he who speaks to-day to the American people is to speak to and utter the truth is the meanest creature in God's creation.

THE ISSUE.

I tell you, my fellow citizens, to-day, the simple and unadorned truth, that the issue, and the only issue to be decided in the coming election is, whether loyal men—men who kept unbroken through these past years of conflict their obligations of fealty to the Constitution and government—shall rule it by just laws, or whether those who opposed, through utter treason and foul effort to overthrow that Government by arms, shall rule it by unjust laws and such legislation as most ultimately end in anarchy and the ruin of the Republic. [Applause.] It is not a contest between any political organization called by the name of the Democratic party—it is not a contest between that party and another political organization called by the name of the Republican party. In the presence of the great conflict by arms which has just closed, every man knows that all former party associations were broken up—that men organized into two great parties known as the party for the Union and the party against the Union. It was not that the Democratic party—it was not the Republican party—it was the great party of the Union and the Constitution which the supremacy of the laws sustained through these four years of trial the Republic—the last hope of earth—and which upheld human humanity everywhere on the earth. No sooner, my fellow-citizens, had the battalions of treason surrendered to the Republic, to the power of Grant and the triumphant legions of Sherman, than the same party that had been beaten by arms in the field began to attempt to achieve their triumph, over the Constitution and laws, by a conflict in the forum; and successful Presidents, who never at any hour forgot the obligations of that oath, which, to use his own simple words, was registered in heaven—and by which he had bound himself to protect, maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States. That was the first step in this conspiracy to achieve by fraud and deceit, through the instrumentality of the ballot and the peaceful instrumentality of unjust laws—which was taken by the common enemy of the Republic after they had been conquered by the virtue and valor of your heroic soldiers in the field. [Applause.]

A. JOHNSON—HIS "TIGHT," MARCH 4, 1865.

When Lincoln died and lay in his bloody shroud in the Capital, and the whole land was filled with mourning; when even the little children cried in the streets because the life-blood of the Republic was dead, his successor, by force of the Constitution, was made President of the United States in his place, and he was sworn to do by our ballots to the second office of the Republic—Andrew Johnson—took upon himself the same obligation registered, for the last time, which had before been taken upon himself by Abraham Lincoln, as President of the Republic. He swore the same solemn oath to protect, defend and maintain the Constitution of the United States. No sooner was he seated in the high office rendered predecessor, feeling as he doubtless did, the beating pulse of the whole people of the Republic—and knowing that the great body of men in the land cause of rejoicing, when he said that treason was a crime, and being a crime it must be punished, and that loyal men and loyal men only must be intrusted with power, and that to the traitors of the South should be committed the great trust of reorganizing the States lately in insurrection. Applause. Having said that many, upon remembering the purpose of this great Commonwealth of Ohio in their State Convention, when they by their votes forced the sad exhibition that he made of himself in the Senate Chamber, on the 4th of March, 1865, when he was inaugurated with you as Vice President. They were willing to forget it. They were willing not only to do that but to trust him; and to sustain him; and if he had only been faithful to the strong and brave and true words which he uttered on the occasion of the dead body—of the mangled body, should say—of your murdered President, good truth and true would not be in conflict between the Senate Chamber, on the 4th of March, 1865, when he was inaugurated with you as Vice President. They were willing to forget it. They were willing not only to do that but to trust him; and to sustain him; and if he had only been faithful to the strong and brave and true words which he uttered on the occasion of the dead body—of the mangled body, should say—of your murdered President, good truth and true would not be in conflict between two periods of his life, but he could be true to himself and attempts to deceive others. Falsehood is the excusable under every possible condition of life, but falsehood uttered to crime of the deepest dye when it is uttered before a listening people in the time of extreme adversity and treason against their dearest interests. I think that great and thoughtful man of England (Carlyle) in his address to the American people in February uttered a word fit to be spoken to-day and to be believed to-day, when he said that he who speaks to-day to the American people is to speak to and utter the truth is the meanest creature in God's creation.

THE ISSUE.

I tell you, my fellow citizens, to-day, the simple and unadorned truth, that the issue, and the only issue to be decided in the coming election is, whether loyal men—men who kept unbroken through these past years of conflict their obligations of fealty to the Constitution and government—shall rule it by just laws, or whether those who opposed, through utter treason and foul effort to overthrow that Government by arms, shall rule it by unjust laws and such legislation as most ultimately end in anarchy and the ruin of the Republic. [Applause.] It is not a contest between any political organization called by the name of the Democratic party—it is not a contest between that party and another political organization called by the name of the Republican party. In the presence of the great conflict by arms which has just closed, every man knows that all former party associations were broken up—that men organized into two great parties known as the party for the Union and the party against the Union. It was not that the Democratic party—it was not the Republican party—it was the great party of the Union and the Constitution which the supremacy of the laws sustained through these four years of trial the Republic—the last hope of earth—and which upheld human humanity everywhere on the earth. No sooner, my fellow-citizens, had the battalions of treason surrendered to the Republic, to the power of Grant and the triumphant legions of Sherman, than the same party that had been beaten by arms in the field began to attempt to achieve their triumph, over the Constitution and laws, by a conflict in the forum; and successful Presidents, who never at any hour forgot the obligations of that oath, which, to use his own simple words, was registered in heaven—and by which he had bound himself to protect, maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States. That was the first step in this conspiracy to achieve by fraud and deceit, through the instrumentality of the ballot and the peaceful instrumentality of unjust laws—which was taken by the common enemy of the Republic after they had been conquered by the virtue and valor of your heroic soldiers in the field. [Applause.]

A. JOHNSON—HIS "TIGHT," MARCH 4, 1865.

When Lincoln died and lay in his bloody shroud in the Capital, and the whole land was filled with mourning; when even the little children cried in the streets because the life-blood of the Republic was dead, his successor, by force of the Constitution, was made President of the United States in his place, and he was sworn to do by our ballots to the second office of the Republic—Andrew Johnson—took upon himself the same obligation registered, for the last time, which had before been taken upon himself by Abraham Lincoln, as President of the Republic. He swore the same solemn oath to protect, defend and maintain the Constitution of the United States. No sooner was he seated in the high office rendered predecessor, feeling as he doubtless did, the beating pulse of the whole people of the Republic—and knowing that the great body of men in the land cause of rejoicing, when he said that treason was a crime, and being a crime it must be punished, and that loyal men and loyal men only must be intrusted with power, and that to the traitors of the South should be committed the great trust of reorganizing the States lately in insurrection. Applause. Having said that many, upon remembering the purpose of this great Commonwealth of Ohio in their State Convention, when they by their votes forced the sad exhibition that he made of himself in

The Daily Commercial

FROM FRANKLIN, PA.

Improvements in Oil Developments—The "Franklin Exchange"—A Model Hotel in the Oil Regions.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

FRANKLIN, August 27, 1866.

I arrived here a few days ago and found everything lively on the river. The Lewis and other wells below town are still flowing lively, and many new wells are going down. So far, very few dry holes have been bored. The present manner of development is quite an improvement on the stock company business. The landowners make a favorable lease, and one man will furnish an engine, another tools, another derrick and coal, and others will do the boring. In this way the work is better and quicker done. A packet, towed by horses, runs from Franklin to the Miller Farm, going down at 8 in the morning and returning in the evening. It is a great accommodation, and saves much trouble to visitors to the wells.

The greatest improvement in the oil region since it became such a point of excitement is the Franklin Exchange, a new Hotel just opened. It is a commodious building, with one hundred and fifty rooms, with water in it and gas pipes laid on for future use. Every room has a set of walnut furniture of the latest pattern, waxed. The bureaus have large mirrors, marble tops, with hotel locks and stands. Each washstand has a marble top, card tables the same, white the purest, finish and expression can be made; even the wardrobe with double doors, crowned at the bottom. This is about what is in the ordinary rooms, but a majority on the second and third floors have in addition, arm and rocking chairs, and a lounge covered with the finest velvet plush. The whole house, rooms and halls, is carpeted with the finest Brussels, so handsomely laid as to hide the seam from close inspection.

The building is so arranged as to give good light in each room. The large furniture and dining equal anything in the Continental or Fifth Avenue, and the table would almost draw you from Delmonico's. The bar is a fine one, supplied with the choicest of liquors. Eight billiard tables, of Phelan and Collender's make, are putting up to-day. The wash room is supplied with marble top stands and bowls, with the best arranged water closets.

The post-office, telegraph office and First National bank being in the hotel, make it a business centre of the first importance, and as a hotel, outside the building, (which has fire plugs and hose attached on each floor), I do not hesitate in pronouncing it the finest furnished hotel, and equally as well kept as any one in the States, and I have made up my mind, instead of going off on a long trip, that, having found such a good place, I will bring my family to Franklin Exchange, where prices are moderate, fare A No. 1, and a good healthy climate, especially in cholera season. Yours in haste, M.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The cholera reports in St. Louis are still incomplete. A dispatch states that there were probably about thirteen hundred deaths from the disease last week, and about one thousand for the week previous. The largest mortality during any one week in 1849, when the city had one-third of its present population, was six hundred and thirty-nine, and the largest monthly mortality was two thousand two hundred and fifty.

One of the effects of the cholera in Cincinnati, according to the *Times*, is that people drink less. "Beer gardens this side of the Rhine are dead, their sounds have fled; and all but two or three sleepy bar-tenders have departed."

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, published in London, says that a monster gun has been successfully cast which, with a charge of about one hundred and forty pounds of powder, will throw a shot weighing eleven hundred weight.

A lad named George Kingsland, twelve years of age, accidentally hung himself at St. Louis, last week, while playing in the bath room at home. In clambering upon the side of the bath tub, during his sports, his head became entangled in a long towel which was suspended from a roller on the side of the tub, and becoming wound tightly around his neck, suspended him from the floor and strangled him to death.

Notwithstanding the President's recent proclamation of peace, the guard of soldiers that has been stationed around Mr. Secretary Seward's residence since the assassination of the President has not yet been removed.

A company has been formed under a charter from the Colorado Legislature, and has $50,000,000 subscribed in Europe, to build a railroad from Golden City up Clear creek to Gilpin county. The road will pass over the Rocky Mountains.

The proposition to erect a Greek church in the city of New York is to be carried into practical effect.

The New York Police Commissioners are resorted to have held a secret meeting and agreed upon a plan to break up the old force, and give avowed moral strength to the department, by the appointment of new and "unpolluted" men in the organization.

The students of Canadaigua Academy (of which Senator Douglas was a graduate) have resolved to be present in a body at Chicago next month on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Douglas monument.

A grand horse show—an off-shoot of the Buffalo affair—is to be held at Abingdon, Illinois, September 4, 5, 6, and 7.

One of the conductors of a Toledo railroad train found an overcoat last week in the depot, in one of the pockets of the coat was $20,000 in counterfeit money. The owner has not called for it.

PERSONAL.

—Voltaire is commonly supposed to have been an atheist, and we have all heard a great many times sermons predicated on this supposition. But an English review has disposed of the assumption by pointing out passages from his books which show that he explicitly denies his belief in the Deity.

—Madame Ristori has sent a telegram to Manager Grau, dated at Naples, announcing that she will sail from Brest next Saturday, in the steamer "Feriere" for New York. Her arrival may be expected about the 12th of September.

—Prince Christian is reported to have been elected a Knight of the Garter,—a very natural suit of his marriage with Queen Victoria's daughter.

—Edwin Booth has returned from his summering "as brown as a berry," and proceeds the "run of creation" next week to play a short engagement.

—Kate Josephine Bateman's property is estimated to be worth $750,000—a good return for ten years of the life of an actress."

—A report is gaining credence that the French ince Imperial, who is now in his twelfth year, has been betrothed to the Crown Princess Prussia, aged four years.

—Brignoli, the once popular *tenore*, has returned his country. He will become a member of e Parepa Troupe under the auspices of Henry Bateman.

—James Gordon Bennett, Jr., is an enthusiastyoung yachtsman. He recently supplied the w York Yacht Club with music by the famous w York Seventh Regiment Band and a big am tug to carry it, while on a pleasure trip

PETROLEUM.

ENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR,

Manufactured by WHITE BROS & Co., New York.

. J. ROBERTS, Agent,

. 1 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keep constantly on hand

ton Factory Oil, Dark Machinery Oil,
olden Mill Oil, Dark Engine Oil,
ht Cold Engine Oil, Dark Car Oil, No. 1,
ur 3 screw cutting oil, Dark Car Oil, No. 2.
30-3m

ENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

UREKA Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

No 21 Market street, Pittsburgh

STATIONERY.

OHN LINNENBRINK,

(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot.)

ROCHESTER, PA.,

DEALER IN

ATCHES AND JEWELRY, PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.

enkives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Rochester Pa.

gent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL.

ALEM, OHIO.

saac Trescott & Son,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

ES, AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,

bbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock erally. fel

MERCHANT TAILORS.

OHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in

NTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

PAINTERS.

ARRY & BROTHER,

OUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,

er of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh

B. HATTHEWS,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

OMBS, Brooms and Brush Findings, &c.

o. 65 ALWAYS ON HAND MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Brush Brushes and Salerooms, 226 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester, Allegheny

EBY SERPENTS,

OR THE ROBE OF PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.

ow and for sale at wholesale and retail by the proprietor, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, for. Liverpool, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, ourg, Pa., and agents throughout Washington, Wash- ton Territory, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Van- ty counties. Also, for sale by McFarran & Mc- 's, de18

OMINY.

ocks prime Pearl Hominy just received and for by JAS. B. CANFIELD & SON, 141 and 143 First street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS, - - - DIRECTOR.

WEDNESDAY EVENG, August 29, 1866, last night but 2 of the brilliant farewell engagement, prior to his departure to Europe, of the distinguished young American Actor,

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT.

First performance in America of the beautiful new Comedy,

FORTUNE'S FAVORITE.

Annerly, late inheritor of a large fortune—Mr. Barrett

Friday evening, farewell benefit of Mr. Lawrence Barrett.

Saturday afternoon next, second Grand Matinee. Admission, 25 cents to all parts of the House.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

Immense success of Brougham's laughable burlesque, entitled

POCA-HON-TAS:
Or, Ye Gentle Savage,

With all the Original Music.
Aboriginal Costumes, &c., &c.,

To-night—A Splendid Variety Programme, by OUR EXCELLENT COMPANY OF VOCALISTS DANSEUSES AND COMEDIANS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Chairs.....50 Cents.
Parquette.....25 "
Gallery.....15 "
au29

ITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES TRACKSEY

No. 8, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous parts of the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. 1y25-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The public are respectfully informed that the

Pleasant Hill Female Seminary,

near West Middletown, Washington county, Pa., will be opened on the FIRST MONDAY of September, with the same able corps of Teachers employed during the last session.

This announcement is made to give the assurance that no suspension will occur in consequence of the recent death of the managing Principal, C. McKeever, who has been conducting its affairs for the last six years.

The undersigned, who, aided by Mrs. JANE C. McKEEVER as Principal, established the Institution, and conducted it for fifteen years previously, now leave to assure the public that every situation will be paid, as heretofore, to promote the interests of the pupils committed to his charge, and to maintain the high character which the Seminary has acquired among the educational institutions of our country.

Additional buildings have been recently erected, and increased facilities are afforded for the accommodation of pupils.

Catalogues sent on application.

au29-3m MATHEW M'KEEVER.

THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN,

Will commence MONDAY, SEPT. 3d, 1866. Hours of instruction from 9 to 4 o'clock. Circulars and information may be obtained at the rooms, Phelan's Building, 24 Fifth street. au28 Y

MESSRS. NEWELL WILL RE- Open their SCHOOL at 207 Penn street,

On Monday, 3d September.

Mr. N. may be seen daily on and after Monday 27th inst., from 9 o'clock A. M. till 12 M. au25-8t

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY—A select Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Misses. Will be opened on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1866.

References—Rt. Rev J. S. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and the Clergy of the Diocese. For circulars, apply to the Principal,

MRS C. S. SMITH,
Brownsville, Pa.

au31-TW

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington county Pennsylvania. The Preparatory and Scientific Departments and Freshman Class are located at Washington, and the three remaining Classes of the College, proper, at Canonsburg.

The FACULTY consists of

Rev JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D. LL. D. Pres't
Rev JAMES BLACK, D. D., Vice President.
Rev. DAVID ROBLE, D. D., LL. D.
SAMUEL JONES, A. M.
ALONZO LINN, A. M.
DANIEL REYNOLDS, LL. D.
GEORGE P. ROSE, A. B.
Rev. JESSE ELLIOTT, A. M.
E. H. TWINING, A. M.

The next session will open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th. It is of great importance that students attend from the very beginning of the Term. All arrangements for Board, Room &c. and the settlement of College bills, should be attended to in advance. College exercises will begin promptly on the day appointed.

Tuition to those not on Scholarships, $800 per term. Board and Room from $4 to $6 to $8 per week.

For further information, address the President at Canonsburg, or the Vice President at Washington.

au23-d&wtd

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.

The next session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1866. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a liberal and practical Commercial, Scientific and Classical education. The buildings in extent and arrangement, and in beauty and healthfulness of situation are unsurpassed by any school buildings in the country. Classes of correct deportment, study in their private rooms. Circulars containing further information may be obtained at the following stations of the Academy in Pittsburgh: Col. David Campbell, Messrs. Isaac Jones, Jas. Marshall, S. H. Kaufman, Walter Bryant, George Bingham, Robert Hickey, J. S. Wilcox, Francis Semple, Jr., Hon. Wilson Woodwell, James W. Woodwell, Joseph McKnight, Samuel McKee and Aaron Richards, or of

Col. THEO. HYATT,
President of the Penn'a. Mil. Academy.

au6-1m

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

Will begin its First Session

On the 11th September Next.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.

Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SUNN, No. 140 Fourth street. au17-tf

MT. AUBURN YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

This School has just concluded its Tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A New Building

is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.

The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly valuable additions, and the purpose is kept steadily in view, to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.

The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers, all experienced instructors in their several departments.

The School is fully graded from the Preparatory department, through the regular Academical and Classical studies.

For particulars and catalogues, address

I. H. WHITE,

25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

au11-1sep2

MERCY HOSPITAL,

In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,

For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted. Strangers, and persons in the employment of all denominations permitted to visit patients in the room of their own creed. Patients able to pay are admitted free of charge, on application to any of the attending physicians or surgeons. Charges: All rooms, $4 per week. Extra charges for private rooms may have full charge of the same.

Convalescent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.

Medical staff and months of daily attendance:

Dr. McGILL, M. D., 15th to 30th of each month.
Dr. HOLLAND, M. D., 15th to 30th of each month.
Dr. SMITH, M. D., 15th to 30th of each month.
Dr. McDOWELL, M. D., 15th to 30th of each month.
Dr. McCLELLAND, M. D., 15th to 30th of each month.
Dr. McCLURE

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Arrival and Departure of the Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and Q'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	8:00 a m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Wall's No. 1	8:30 a m	Wall's No. 1	8:30 a m
Altoona Accom	7:45 a m	Brinton No. 1	8:30 a m
Cincinnati Ex	11:00 a m	Wall's No. 2	8:30 a m
Wall's No. 2	10:20 a m	Johnstown Accom	9:30 a m
Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m	Baltimore Exp	1:00 p m
Johnstown Acc'n	2:30 p m	Philla. Express	1:30 p m
Braddock's No. 1	3:30 p m	New York Exp	1:30 p m
Philla. Express	4:30 p m	Wall's No. 4	2:00 p m
Wall's No. 4	6:30 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:00 p m
Wall's No. 5	8:00 p m	Braddock No. 1	5:30 p m
Fast Line	10:15 p m	Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m
Wall's No. 6	10:50 p m	Altoona acc. and Emig'rtrain	10:15 p m
		Day Express	10:50 p m

The church train leaves Wall's station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.

Atlantic and Great Western R. R.

(See advertisement.)

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	2:00 a m	Mail	2:10 p m
Express	9:00 a m	Express	9:30 a m
Fast Line	10:30 p m	Fast Line	9:55 p m
Way Accommod'n	6:00 a m	Way Accommod'n	6:30 a m
Mansfield Accom	4:30 p m	Mansfield Accom	7:10 p m
Steub. Accomm	4:30 p m	Steub. Accomm	8:35 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Chicago Express	2:05 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Cleveland Exp	2:05 a m	Cleveland Exp	2:20 a m
Chic. & Van Exp	8:00 a m	Chicago Express	10:30 a m
Cl. & Whg. Mail	6:10 a m	Wheeling Exp	11:05 a m
Chicago Ex. Mail	11:00 a m	Chicago Express	7:00 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex	1:55 p m	Cl. & Whg. Exp	3:40 p m
Chicago Express	4:30 p m	Chicago Express	6:30 p m
Wheeling Express	7:35 p m	Chic. & Van Exp	6:35 p m
Chicago Express	11:00 p m	Cl. & Whg. Exp	9:30 p m
		Cl. & Whg. Ex	9:30 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS FROM ALLEGHENY.

Leaves Allegheny depot at 8:00 a m, 10:00 a m, 11:30 a m, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 and 10:15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	9:00 a m	Express	10:40 a m
W Newton Accm	6:15 p m	W Newton Accm	8:40 a m
1st M Kees'pt Accm	10:30 a m	1st McKeesport	8:00 a m
2d		2d	
Braddock's Accm	4:10 p m	Braddock's	8:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
1st Kiskim's Ac	6:30 a m	1st Kiskim's Ac	12:20 p m
Mail (to and from Mahoning)	7:00 a m	Mail (to and from 1st Hulton Accm	11:20 a m
1st Hulton Accm	9:00 a m	Parkesburg	6:00 p m
Parkesburg	3:00 p m	2d Kiskim's Ac	6:40 p m
2d Kiskim's Ac	1:30 p m	2d Hulton Accm	8:40 p m
2d Hulton Accm	4:40 p m	Exp. to and from Mahoning	10:05 a m
Exp. to and from Mahoning	4:00 p m	3d Hulton Ac	6:50 p m
3d Hulton Ac	4:45 p m	4th	8:40 p m
4th	6:20 p m	Soda Works	8:00 p m
Soda Works	8:00 p m		

Parkersburg Steamers

DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 a. m.	Bayard.
Wednesday	11 a. m.	Forest City.
Thursday	11 a. m.	Bayard.
Saturday	11 a. m.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M.	Julia.

Mono-gahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M.	Evening 6 P. M.

MCKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily	2 P. M.	James Rees

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The House of James W. Barker & Company.

Pittsburgh as a manufacturing center is not only entitled to be called the Birmingham of America, but in many leading branches of trade compares favorably with the principal inland cities of the country. Its status in this respect is not solely attributable to its vast transactions in metals, coals, wares, oils, &c. Many and various other branches of trade have grown up in our midst, within the past decade, whose annual sales amount to many millions of dollars in the aggregate, and which will largely tend towards ultimately placing Pittsburgh in the rightful position, first among the Western cities in the extent to which her intercourse is carried on with other and distant localities, in these particular channels of trade. Especially is it a fact that our Dry Goods business, both wholesale and retail, have advanced their business to a remarkable degree. Many of them were comparatively small concerns a few years ago. But now we find them commanding a trade many times greater than it was a few years since, and which is constantly increasing. This is the natural result of judicious advertising, which when not carried to excess, (which is rarely the case in this city,) will soon spread the business name in the public mind, with its line of business, for hope for large and remunerative returns. A thoroughly liberal policy, combined with his customer, and is the only sure and certain method of keeping the public informed as to what a firm have for sale. Our failure to using columns cannot fail to attract the attention of every reader of the columns of the DAILY. It will be seen the prosperous firms which are daily reaping the advantages of a liberal investment in advertising. The well known establishment of Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co., wholesale and retail dry goods merchants, represents a house whose members are experienced men, who have served an apprenticeship, so to speak, in the dry goods trade, and have also acquired a thorough knowledge, not only of their business, but of the wants of Western dealers, and are prepared to supply them on an extensive and well selected stock of staple and fancy dry goods. The following new advertisement of this firm, attested under oath, give evidence of a constantly increasing business in both of its departments. The business for 1865—66 for over five hundred thousand dollars, which in greater than the total sales of the best dry goods houses in some of our cities. By referring to our issue of the 30th ultimo, we find seventy-three credited with transacting business from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars; thirty with sales ranging from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars; twelve with sales of from three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand dollars, and ten with sales approximating one million dollars. The highest return made is by J. W. Barker & Company, whose balance sheet of the last year's transactions shows sales amounting to eight sixty-two hundred thousand dollars, against five hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars in 1865, as and these results, it is well known by energetic business men who adopt advertising as the most powerful mode of saving time by increasing business, and thus making capital doubly active. The success of Messrs. J. W. Barker & Company is a most satisfying evidence of the growing jobbing trade of Pittsburgh. Their reputation is now thoroughly established among all first class mercantile houses in the East and West, and their prosperity is the more remarkable since the internal revenue returns show that the business of some other houses in the same line have decreased. This may be owing to the depreciation in the market value of goods, but it cannot effect, under their new arrangements, the firm of which we have made mention. Acting in the faith of the old trade maxim that "goods well bought are half sold," the senior partner of Barker & Company established a branch of their concern in the East, or, in other words, a purchasing department, and then, in order to secure all the advantages of this idea, the senior member of the firm replaced himself at its head, and removed his residence from this city to New York, thus placing the business of the house in the closest relation to the sources of supply, as though all its interests were located in the East, and in the wisdom of this course seems to have been justified by its thorough success. The firm has placed itself to direct competition with the best houses in the East, and are receiving from many quarters a patronage which hitherto has been almost exclusively conferred upon the wholesale houses of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. But an increased business demands increased facilities, and Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co. have now completed arrangements which will enable them to supply promptly the most liberal demand for goods. Every description of dry goods of the latest styles are to be met with at establishment, and it is one of the principal feature of their house that it is at all seasons in the year kept supplied with goods, which are received daily, and we might add, almost hourly.

The house of this firm is situated on Market street, a three story, built of brick and extends back over two hundred feet. The basement and upper stories of the two adjoining stores are entirely devoted to the wholesale department, and has a larger and more carefully selected stock of goods than were ever before offered to the trade by them. The retail department occupies the first, or street floor, and the door above it, which are fitted up in the most convenient and tasteful manner, and which contain an immense stock of staple and fancy dry goods, to which the attention of cash buyers is directed. The upper floor is constantly stored with goods, and is scarcely adequate to meet the demand for space which the purchases made upon it. Thus we see the benefit of "printer's ink." From a comparatively small beginning Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co. have succeeded in establishing one of the leading dry goods houses in the West. The humble shilling is what we all commence with at first. It costs very little more in the way of expense to carry on a business of one million of dollars than it requires to do half of that amount. The various expenses do not increase the ratio of business, while the time and energy of each, is important, for there is greater profit resulting from a trade of one million of dollars in one year than from the same amount, and even more, extended twice the space of time. It may not be the very ratio an advertisement appears that its fruits are seen, but they are certain to be seen in the due course of time.

The Second Presbyterian Church.

According to a call of the session of the Second Presbyterian Church, a meeting of the congregation was held yesterday afternoon in the Lecture Room of the Church to receive a communication from their pastor, Rev. Wm. D. Howard, D. D., and take action thereon. It was understood that the Doctor's communication related to the withdrawal of his pastoral relations from his present charge for the purpose of connecting himself with the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. D. Williams, and Dr. Lowrie Childs was called upon to preside. Mr. B. Lowrie Childs, Esq., was appointed secretary. Dr. Howard then led in prayer after which the Chairman announced that the meeting was prepared to proceed with business.

Mr. Wm. Bakewell stated that the attendance was not so large as he had anticipated, and also attributed it to the fact that sufficient notice had not been given to the members of the congregation, owing to the improvements which were in progress within the church edifice, services had not been held for the past few Sabbaths, and many of the members might not have noticed the call for the meeting that had been published in the papers. The object of the meeting would have been an important one to the congregation, and every member should be present. Under these circumstances he would recommend that the meeting be postponed until Tuesday afternoon next, at three o'clock.

Mr. Matthews moved as an amendment that the notice of the meeting be published in the daily papers. The motion, as amended, was adopted.

Dr. Howard stated that he desired that a large proportion of the members should be present when the communication was presented, and was in favor of the postponement. He then pronounced the benediction, and the audience dispersed.

UNION MEETING IN PLUM TOWNSHIP.—The Union Republicans of Plum township, Allegheny county, intend having a meeting at New Texas, on Thursday evening. Hon. R. K. Moorhead, R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and others will address the meeting.

A CLERGYMAN (Rev. J. McMurray), writing from Halifax, N. S., says: "Having suffered several years with throat affection, to which clergymen are especially subject, and having used various remedies, I have pleasure in giving my testimony as to the relief I have had in the discharge of my Sabbath labors from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They have been a great comfort. Others to whom I have recommended them have used them with advantage." For Coughs and Colds the Troches are equally efficacious. mw&fdw

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Meeting of the Union Executive Committee—Vigilance Committees Appointed—Committee to Attend Southern Loyalists Convention, &c.

A meeting of the Union Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county, was held at the Headquarters at City Hall, yesterday afternoon. The chairman, John W. Riddell, Esq., presided.

A. M. Watson, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, reported that all arrangements had been completed for the Mass Meeting in City Hall, in the evening.

C. C. Taylor, Esq., reported that the Vigilance Committee of McKeesport have made arrangements for a mass meeting in that borough, on Saturday evening next.

On motion, Captain E. A. Montooth and Captain Samuel Harper were made members of the Executive Committee and the Committee on Meetings and Speakers.

The following additional Vigilance or Sub-Committees for the various districts, were reported:

SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH—Dr. A. G. McCandless, Chairman; J. M Brush, Wm Culp, John Wallace, J. Y. McLaughlin, Charles Jaretzky, G H Thurston, J. F. Danner, John Rehman, John Heller, Jr., W. F. Welling, Jacob H. Wilter, Jr., Geo. Phillips, David McCandless, J. L. Lytle, Jr., Geo. Rich, Lewis Rolf, A. W. Schmidt, Wm. Hall, Roberts, A. J. Kemp, Wm Barnhill, W. H. Loeffler, Jr., Mac Thompson.

SEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH—M. K. Moorhead, Chairman; James Sleeth, Col. Jas. Patchell, Col. A. Mowry, James Scott, Maj. Miller, Wm. Charles Ruscher, Capt. Wm. Mayo, Michael Wilrich, Lewis Rolf, A. W. Schmidt, Wm. D Jones, Alexander Semple, Martin Frederick.

SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY.—John Brown, Chairman; John McDonald, Henry Sumney, Jr., Chairman; John Wilson, Jr., Col. J. Riddell, H Davis, George Fleming, Jr., Christian Seyfert, Jr., Wm. Moore, J B Smith, Joseph Miller, Jr., Capt. Moore, Christopher Stright, David Macfarlane, John Ramsey, Esq., David Macfarlane, Jr., Wm. Hunter, Nathan Graham, George Rothrock, Joseph Watley, Andrew Baum, Hugh Weil, Joseph Vanvalkenburg, Christopher Stright, McIlwain, George Hunter, Isaac Long, George Hutchinson, George Fleming, Isaac Long, Jacob Miller, Hugh Ward.

THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY.—James McBrier, Chairman; Arthur Hobson, William Scandrett, Joseph McNaughter, Joshua Robinson, Esq., Jacob Heckadorn, Christian Geith, Frederick Lang, James H Campbell, Francis Torrence, John Horn, C C Smith, L Schaffer, G F Cornley, Thos Brown, James Thorn, Sr., Col David T. Smith, John Holmes, William Tate, Sr., R R Hay, James J Sloan, Charles Schlieper.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.—Joshua C Patterson, Chairman; John Megraw, E. A Faulhaber, Lieut Albert G Lucas, Hugh McNeill, Louis Moul, James W Murray, R B Megraw, B Kennedy, Col James M Cooper, James Marshall, Wm Smith, Leonard Walter, Col David W Megraw, R B Francis, J Redbath, George Humbert, A. Woodward, John Bausman, Wm Faul, Hon John Morrison, Robert D Morrison.

MANCHESTER.—Alex Patterson, Chairman; R B Wills, Isaac Stewart, Jacob Rush, W F Trimble, M G Clark, Allen Means, Wm R Ross, West Todd, Samuel Dean, Thomas Harper, J C Harper, M A Barnes, J R Boren, Christian Litten-berger.

DUQUESNE BOROUGH.—(Additional)—David F Jackson, Wm Oakley, Hugh Woods, Louis Fleischer, Frederick Siebert.

SEWICKLEY BOROUGH.—Captain James T. Sample, Chairman, George Grady, Andrew Brown, Captain Wm McDonald, Samuel Gaston, Colonel J. P. Cramer, Samuel Fleming, Captain J. P. Smith, John Way, James Prentiss, Robert Clancy, R. R. McCready, Major J. W. F. White.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.—J. G. Risher, Chairman; Addie McGuire, A. McGuire, Malachi Wilson, Joseph Douglass, Stephen Crump, Joseph Stone, Jas. Thompson, Esq.

SEWICKLEY TOWNSHIP.—William Neeley, F. M. Love, E. P. Young, John S. Dickson, George McIlvaine, R. L. Graham, Esq., Thomas Gibb, R K. Wilson, William B. Hamilton, Elias Reno, William Seaman.

ROSS TOWNSHIP.—(Additional)—George F. Quaill, John Kunkle, William Fornoff, Joseph Felder, John Henik, William Hay, Esq., Captain William A. Redgers, Captain Thomas Donnelly, David R. Quaill, William B. Dunmitt.

SOUTH ROSS.—Captain Henry Eaton, Chairman; Alex Ewing, Wm Hill, Wm G Himbaugh, Dr R Walker, James McDonough, J H Robb, J M Robb, Marshall Dunlap, Samuel Gamble, Nelson Lee, Daniel Dougherty, Wm White, D D Donaldson, Wm B Lee, Colonel Wm Espy.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.—Captain C W Batchelor, Chairman; David Allen, Jr., Wm Hamilton, John Barton, H W Larimer, Dr A H Gross, Thomas Aiken, Major Wm B Negley, G F Rehauser, Captain R Hamilton, Samuel Mc Manus, Phillip Esq., Chas A Warmcastle, Wm H Denniston, G W Hays.

VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP.—J M Love, Chairman; R R McQuiston, R L Wood, James L Lartier, Samuel Brown, George Bowman, Dr J L Penny.

BIRMINGHAM.—Captain James Johnston, Chairman; Thomas Parks, J W Simms, John P Kelly, Benjamin Kelly, M. B. Mitchell, Joseph Morton, Theodore Schmidt, Captain Samuel Mc Cullough, Henry B Stotler, Robert Caldwell, James Stewart, Peter Double, Emanuel Stotler, John Hampton, James Lindsay, Matthew Taylor.

On motion, the gentlemen above named were declared appointed as the committee for their districts named. The members of the Committee who failed to report sub-committees are requested to do so and add to the entertainment of travelers, Riley & Co.'s corps of newsmen is on hand in addition that conservative paper, and the traveling public, by liberal patronage, intend it shall.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—C. Markham made an information before this magistrate yesterday against a man named Osboner, charging him with assault, alleging that he struck him with a whip. Both parties reside on Fifth street. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused. Anna Valentine had a hearing on the two charges of assault and battery preferred by Mary Connelly, which resulted in her being held in the sum of three hundred dollars each for her appearance to answer the charges at Court. Joseph Fisher, of Birmingham, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, on complaint of Charles H. Simmons, was arrested and entered bail for a hearing.

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ATTEMPTING TO SECURE A PARDON.—It is said that a new attempt is being made to obtain pardons for William Dalzell and Arthur Kirkpatrick, convicted at the recent term of the United States District Court, of passing and dealing in counterfeit money, and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for the term of seven and three years respectively.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Under State and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, August 28—P. M.

The morning quotations from New York were: Gold, 140¾; Eighty-Ones, 112¾; Five-Twenties, 113⅝; Ten-Forties, 103; Seven-Thirties, 105⅝; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87¾; Fort Wayne, 105; Erie, 73¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 110; Chicago and Northwestern, 37; Bennehoff (oil), 6 bid—no sales; Pithole, 1¾; United States, 7⅜; Gregory, (gold) 19¾.

A dispatch from New York was received here saying, "To-morrow being President's reception here, no business in the street." We presume the different Stock Boards will adjourn over to enable members to join the reception arrangements.

—The local market has become so inactive that it is almost entirely devoid of any transactions. Bank stocks are held up at firmer quotations, and no doubt in the majority of cases will be carried over until the market revives, and then in all probability the disposition to realize will tend to lower rates. The insurance list is rarely touched, but this class of investment cannot fail to become profitable this year, as the insurance of nearly all our local companies is largely increased, and their losses are few. We notice that underwriters are more cautious in taking risks, and policies are more judiciously issued.

—Passenger Railway Stocks are seldom on the market. The leading lines are doing such a large business that it makes their stock a rich investment to holders. The Pittsburgh and Manchester line, under the management of Captain Kountz, seems in a very prosperous condition. The new branch to Spring Garden and Troy Hill was well planned and executed, and cannot fail to add richly to the aggregate earnings of the line. The stock of this company is held at a high premium, and seldom changes hands.

—Nearly all the New Jersey banks are redeeming at par their notes in Philadelphia. The following list shows the place where each bank redeems:

Bank of Ocean County, Burlington County Bank, Medford, Mechanics' Bank of Burlington, Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank, Camden, State Bank, Camden, at the Bank of North America.

Moorestown Banking Company, at the Western Bank.

Burlington Bank, Millville Bank, Millville, Trenton Banking Company, Trenton, at the Philadelphia Bank.

Cumberland Bank, Bridgeton, Gloucester County Bank, Woodbury, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.

Farmers' Bank, Mount Holly, Salem Banking Company, Salem, at the Commercial Bank.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Camden, Mount Holly Bank, Mount Holly, at the Girard Bank.

Lambertville Bank, at the First National Bank.

Princeton Bank, Princeton, State Bank, New Brunswick, at the Mechanics' Bank.

Union Bank of Frenchtown, at the Bank of Northern Liberties.

—No seven-thirty notes except the first series, which were dated August 15, 1864, are at present being converted into six per cent. five-twenty year bonds. The interest on the bonds is changed from May 1, 1866, to the date of conversion, interest being allowed on the seven-thirty notes to the same date. The coupons due on August 15, 1866, have been detached, sufficient currency must accompany the notes to pay the accrued interest on the bonds, otherwise such accrued interest will be deducted from the principal of the notes. Each package of notes must be indorsed by the payer in blank, or to the order of the party transmitting them for conversion, who must indorse such notes over the signature, as follows: "Pay the Secretary of the Treasury or order," and the indorsement is to be signed by administrators, executors or assignees or per attorney, must be accompanied by certificates of the power of the indorser. About five millions of the five-twenties will be converted within the past month, and forty-seven million during the previous two months.

—Petroleum is quiet from the scarcity of currency in that place, with an accommodating close money market. In some cases New York balances have been drawn upon to obtain relief. The *Republican*, of that city, contains the following notice of a proposed National Bankers' Convention:

"A Convention of the National Bankers of the Northwest will be held in this city on the 12th of September next, at which time and place the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as a committee to represent the Bankers of Pennsylvania at the Southern Loyalists' Convention.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq., Chairman.

Col. J. McD Cressan, Hon. Jas L Graham,
Hon. S A Purviance, Maj. A M Brown,
Col. W M Kennedy, Hon. Wm Bigler,
Col. James M Cooper, Hon. James Veech,
Col. John P Penny, Jr., Maj. Marcus Mc Neil,
John J Jennings, Esq., Thomas Steel, Esq.,
Hon. R B Carnahan, Col. Wm Phillips,
Hon. John H Ewing, Gen. Harry Oakley,
Isaac Jones, Esq., Jacob H Waller, Esq.,
Col. David McCandless, Col. Wm Robertson,
Capt. John H Wyeat, Joseph Dilworth, Esq.,
James Marshall, Esq., Alex Bradley, Esq.,

It is understood that the Pittsburgh City Press were restricted to have badges printed for the use of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, on which is to be inscribed the motto, "Union Men of Allegheny County, Pa."

On motion, the name of George E. Gillmore was added to them, as the list of members of the Executive Committee.

On motion, the Committee on Headquarters were requested to engage Captain Kilgore as janitor of the Committee Rooms during the campaign. The Committee then adjourned until Friday afternoon next, at two o'clock P. M.

Pittsburgh Gas Company—Annual Report.

The annual report of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, for the past year, has been published, from which we extract some interesting statistics. During the past year the amount of coal carbonized was 84,991 bushels, being an increase of 11,000 bushels over that of last year. Since the last report the amount of street pipes laid has been 5,011 feet—an increase of 1,959 feet; the aggregate of mains, 167,948 feet, being a fraction less than thirty-two miles. The demand for coke has been up to the date of reduction of the works. The demand for tar is equal to the production. The receipts from coke and tar have been $19,352 78, being $2,748 67 less than last year. The gas manufactured, distributed to consumers and the city government has been 97,920,25 cubic feet, being an increase over that of 9,012,25 cubic feet. The consumption of gas has greatly increased, and owing to this fact Trustees are under the necessity of increasing the purifying and condensing capacity of the works, and for that purpose are now erecting a new purifying and condensing house, which it is expected will be completed and ready for use by the ensuing winter season.

The number of men employed at present in all departments of the works is fifty-nine, and the number employed during the year was fifty-seven. There has been one hundred and thirty-seven new services additional to the previous year, increasing the number of services to private consumers to thirty-four hundred and fifty-six. There has been no additions to the public lamps within the past year, the number remaining the same as at the last annual report, viz: five hundred and seventy-three.

During the past year the manufacturing expenses of the company have been a little over seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents. The profits of the company for the year ending September 30th amount to five hundred and seventy-one dollars and three cents.

United States Circuit Court.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Hon. Wilson McCandless heard an argument in the case of Nelson W. Graham vs. John S. Markle and Wm. J. Markle. The case was transferred from a Court in Kentucky to this Court, where the defendants filed an affidavit of defense. Yesterday, Messrs. Hopkins and Lazear, counsel for the plaintiff, entered a rule against the defendants to show cause why judgment should not be entered against them, for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense. The case was argued by Messrs. Hopkins and Lazear for plaintiff, and Wm. Lyne, Esq., for the defense. The Court will probably deliver an opinion to-day.

On motion of District Attorney R. B. Carnahan, judgments were ordered to be entered against the bonds of the oil dealers failing to make returns to the Revenue Collector of oil exported by them.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL ON THE CARS.—M. Riley & Co. are the special agents of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, on the Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads. The firm have in their employ thirty-two boys, who deliver the paper to passengers on all the trains, and who are under the superintendence of Mr. H. D. Riley, an active, energetic and accommodating gentleman. Messrs. Riley & Co. have also the exclusive privilege of selling papers on the above mentioned roads of selling books and periodicals, confectionaries, &c., and each train is made to provide the traveling public with the means to procure the latest and add to the entertainment of travelers, Riley & Co.'s corps of newsmen is on hand in addition that conservative paper, and the traveling public, by liberal patronage, intend it shall.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, August 28, 1866.

FLOUR—Was rather quiet but steady. at $12 25 for white winter extras, and $9@10 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Was dull and lower, the market for new No. 1 spring closing at $1 74@1 77, and for No. 2 at $1 58.

CORN—Was rather quiet at a decline of 1½@2c per bushel, at 83½c for No. 1, and 80c for No. 2. Canal corn was in limited demand at 82@84c for No. 1.

OATS—Were in light demand at 39@39½c for No. 1; 23½@24c for No. 2, and 20c for rejected.

RYE—Was steady, with sales of No. 1 at 87@92c, and No. 2 at 80@88c.

BARLEY—Was in fair request and firm, at 90c for No. 1, and 45c for rejected.

HIGHWINES—Were nominal, at 26c for bonded, and 42 23 for free.

PROVISIONS—Were dull and inactive, and sales were limited to a lot of sugar cured canvassed hams at 26c.

SEED—Were in good request, and the market for FLAX was steady at $2 90@3 00; Timothy ruled weak, at $2 20@2 15.

FREIGHTS—Closed steady, at 11½c for corn to Buffalo.

By Associated Press:

CHICAGO, August 28—Evening.— Flour steady. Wheat opened unsettled and closed steady at $1 78a1 80 for No. 1 and $1 58 for No. 2. Corn declined 1½a2c, closing at 81½a82c for No. 1, and 80a80½c for No. 2. Oats quiet at 39a39½c for No. 1, and 23½a24c for No. 2. Highwines, 26c. Barley, 90c. Freights firm; corn to Buffalo. Receipts, 7,000 bbls flour; 12,000 bush wheat; 28,000 bush corn; 27,000 bush oats. Shipments, 10,000 bbls flour; 32,000 bush wheat; 32,000 bush corn; 36,000 bush oats.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 140¾ 1.

Special Despatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, August 28, 1866.

MONEY.

The ease in money is steadily increasing under the Treasury disbursements, and the market is well supplied on call at 5@6 per cent. Discounts range from 6½ to 6¾ per cent.

GOLD.

Closed up steadily at 140¾.

STOCKS.

The open board this afternoon unanimously resolved to adjourn over until Thursday, out of respect to the President.

At the last board, the general stock market was firm and quite strong. After the call, Reading was the only weak stock this afternoon, and fell off one per cent, on a falling off in the tonnage and reports of stoppages at the mines.

GOVERNMENTS

Still firm: 5-20's, '65, 109½; 10-40 coupons, 103¼; 7-30's, July, 106⅞.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The money market continues easy at six per cent for call loans. Sterling Exchange dull at 109¼@109⅝. Gold firm, opening at 140¾, advancing to 140¾, and closing at 140¾. Government Stocks active and firmer. Freights to Liverpool are quiet and drooping. Stocks lower. Fort Wayne, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; North-western preferred, 68½; Michigan Central, 118; Reading, 104½; Erie, 73¾; Western Union Telegraph, 58½; 6's of 1868, registered, 103¾; 5-20's coupon, 1865, 108¾; ditto, 1864, 104¾; 7-30's, second series, 106⅛; 7-30's, third do, 106⅝; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 26¾.

The *Commercial's* money article says: The stock market continues quick contrary to every general expectation. Governments continue very firm; gold is steady. The bonded indebtedness of the country in these bonds appears to have been due as much to a former interest in them as to any large foreign demand. Yesterday's sales of bonds, 2,000,000